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62.27



Sioux City Seed Co.



1884-1925



FOR SALE BY

D. W. Shantz

SELL



VALUABLE TABLES.

STANDARD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS ARTICLES

	Lbs. per bu.	bus. lbs.		Lbs. per bu.	bus. lbs.	
Alfalfa	60	100 lbs. equal	1	40	Orchard Grass	14
Beans	60	"	1	40	Onions	54
Beans, Soy	60	"	1	40	Potatoes, Irish	60
Buckwheat	48	"	2	4	Potatoes, Sweet	50
Broom Corn	46	"	2	8	Peas, wrinkled	56
Blue Grass, Kentucky	14	"	7	2	Peas, smooth	60
Blue Grass, English	24	"	4	4	Peas, Cow	50
Cane Seed	50	"	2	—	Pasture Grass Mixture . .	14
Canary Seed	60	"	1	40	Rape	50
Castor Bean	46	"	2	8	Rye	56
Clover	60	"	1	40	Red Top	14
Corn, shell 1	56	"	1	44	Sweet Clover, W. F. . . .	60
Corn, on ear	70	"	1	30	Sweet Clover, Y. F. . . .	60
Corn, Sweet	15 to 48	"	2	4	Sweet Clover, annual (Yuban)	60
Flax Seed	56	"	1	44	"	"
Hemp Seed	44	"	2	12	Sudan Grass	40
Johnson Grass	25	"	4	—	Tall Meadow Oat Gross .	12
Kaffir Corn	56	"	1	44	Timothy Seed	45
Lawn Grass	14	"	1	2	Turnips	58
Millet	50	"	2	—	Wheat	60
Oats	32	"	3	4		

QUANTITY OF SEED USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE

	Quantity per acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1 lb.
Asparagus roots	5,000 to 7,250
Barley	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill	1 bu.
Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills	½ bu.
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	7 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Buckwheat	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Carrots, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	2 oz.
Corn, Rice (shelled)	2 qts.
Celery	4 lbs.
Chicory	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike and White	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, Crimson Trefoil	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, large red and medium	10 to 14 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Corn, Sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills	6 qts.
Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast	40 to 50 lbs.
Gourd	2 oz.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky	2 bu.
Grass, Blue, English	1 bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet	½ to 1 bu.
Grass, mixed, lawn	3 to 5 bu.
Grass, Red Top, fancy clean	8 to 10 lbs.

	Quantity per acre
Grass, Timothy	12 to 15 lbs.
Bromus	40 to 50 lbs.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial, Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow	2 bu.
Sudan Grass	20 lbs.
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Kohlrabi, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Leek, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	4 lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills	1½ to 4 lbs.
Nasturtiums, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Onion seed, 1 to 3 oz. to 100 ft. drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion seed, for sets	40 to 80 lbs.
Onion sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Parsnips, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	3 lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill	1 to 3 bu.
Peas, field	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants	3 oz.
Radish, ⅔ oz. for 100 ft. of drill	10 to 12 lbs.
Rye	1½ bu.
Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill	8 lbs.
Soy Beans, in rows	60 lbs.
Soy Beans, in corn	8 lbs.
Sunflower	8 lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill	1 to 3 lbs.
Vetches	2 bu.

HOW MUCH SEED TO BUY

The following amounts of seed will plant in each case a garden row 100 feet long. Measure your rows and buy accordingly.

String Beans	½ to 1 pint
Lima Beans	½ to 1 pint
Cabbage	¼ ounce
Carrot1 ounce
Cauliflower	1 packet
Celery	¼ ounce
All Squash	½ ounce
Beets	2 ounces
Sweet Corn	½ pint
Lettuce	½ ounce
Muskmelon	½ ounce
Cucumber	½ ounce

1 or 2 pecks of early potatoes and ½ to 1 bushel of late potatoes are enough to plant to supply four persons.

GUARANTEE AND DISCLAIMER

Complaints are frequently made that seeds do not grow and are not good. This very often may be attributed to other causes than the quality and vitality of the seed. There are contingencies arising to prevent even the best of seeds always giving satisfaction, such as sowing too deep, too shallow, or in too wet or too dry soil; insects and worms of all descriptions destroying the plants as soon as or before they appear; wet weather; cold weather, frosts; chemical changes in the seeds induced by temperature, etc. For the above reasons we cannot guarantee seeds under any circumstances.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Eggplant	⅓ ounce
Kale, or Swiss Chard	½ ounce
Parsley	¼ ounce
Parsnip	½ ounce
Vegetable Oyster (Salsify)	½ ounce
Onion sets (bulbs)	1 quart
Onion seed	1 ounce
Peas	1 to 2 pints
Radish	1 ounce
Spinach	1 ounce
Tomatoes	½ ounce
Turnip	½ ounce

ESTABLISHED 1884

Sioux City Seed Co. Inc.

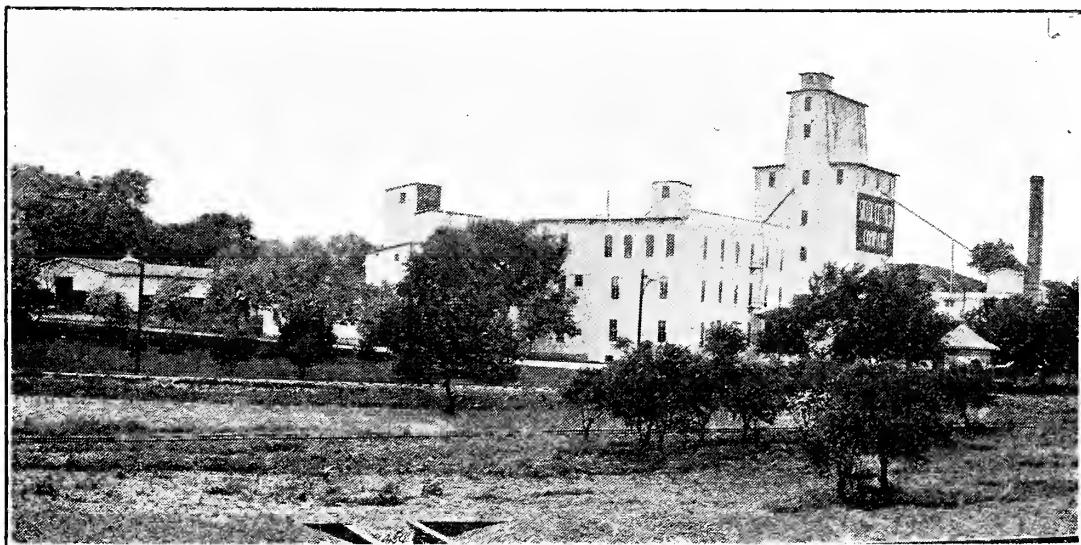
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Wholesale Seed Merchants
and
Growers

General Retail and Descriptive Catalog

SIOUX CITY SEEDS SOLD BY
MERCHANTS ONLY

SEASON 1925



MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Growing Stations—Millington, Mich., St. Anthony, Idaho, Silsia, Mont.



Valuable Suggestions for Successful Gardens

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Of course, the first thing to do is to get good seeds. **Sioux City** seeds may be depended on, as every variety and kind that we put on the market are tested very carefully. The second thing to do, and which is of the greatest importance, is to put the soil in proper condition. If the soil be wet and heavy, it should be thoroughly drained. There is more danger of too much water than too little. Every man who wants a good garden should prepare the soil in the fall, any time before it is frozen up. Clean off all the rubbish and burn, thoroughly manure the surface and spade under. The freezing of winter will put the soil in prime condition.

COMMON SENSE—We are certain that if gardeners and farmers will exercise just good, ordinary care, put their ground in thorough condition, drain well, be careful not to plant too early or too late, putting in those seeds that should go in early, first, and waiting until the season warms up for the other varieties; keep the crust broken after hard beating rains, then two-thirds of the failure in seed planting will be overcome.

TOO DEEP—As a rule, nearly all garden seeds, Sweet Corn, and especially flower seeds, are planted too deep. As a rule, seeds should not be covered more than three or four times their thickness with soil.

FLOWER SEEDS—Flower seeds, as a rule, should not be planted (except Sweet Peas, which should be planted as soon as possible) until the ground is thoroughly warmed and the heavy beating rains of spring are over. Take the utmost pains and thoroughly pulverize and make exceedingly fine the soil. As a rule, sow the smaller seeds on top of the ground and not in little furrows. Take a box of very fine soil and sift the soil over them with the hand. It will require but very little soil to do this.

EARLY PLANTING—This is another fruitful source of seeds not coming up. There are some seeds that can be planted as early as you can get them in the ground, in the spring, with perfect safety, while others must be planted much later. Smooth Peas, Radish, Lettuce, Beet and Onion seed may be planted quite early, while Wrinkled Peas, Beans, all kinds of Vine seed and Sweet Corn should not be planted until the danger of freezing is past, and when the ground has become well warmed up. Vine seeds should not be planted until almost the 1st of May in this Northern latitude. Beans not much before the 20th of April.

DON'T PLANT SWEET CORN OVER 1½ INCHES DEEP

SWEET CORN—Possibly there are more failures with Sweet Corn than any other one kind of seed and for two very important reasons. First, the Corn is planted too early, when the ground is cold and wet. Sweet Corn will not stand the rough treatment and dampness that Field Corn will stand, because the kernels are soft and spongy, absorb the moisture and rot. Second, Sweet Corn is almost universally planted too deep. It should not be planted, in such seasons as we have been having for two or three years, over an inch or 1½ inches deep. Three or four inches, as it is often planted, is entirely too deep. Of course if the ground be dry, thoroughly drained and warm, it may be planted some deeper. The early varieties, such as Cory's, White Mexican and Minnesota, may be planted earlier than the later varieties, such as Stowell's Evergreen and Country Gentleman, for they are flintier and harder and absorb less moisture than the later varieties. **Sweet Corn** should be planted closer in hills than **Field Corn**—and rows closer together, especially the Early varieties—fodder is smaller. We have increased our yield over former years fully 5 per cent by so doing.

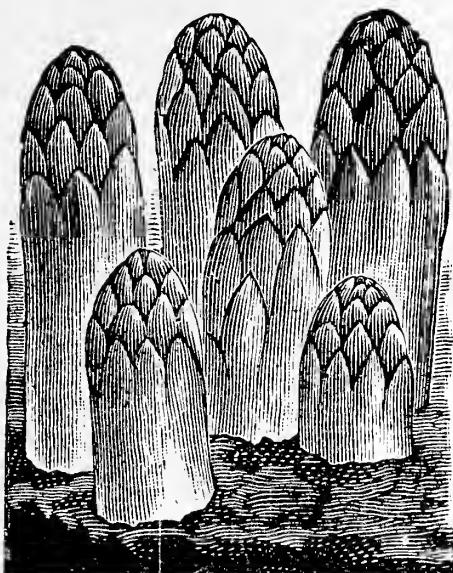


VEGETABLE SEEDS

Asparagus

One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 pounds to the acre.

Sow in March or April, in good mellow soil, after soaking the seed 24 hours in warm water, in drills one foot apart, and one inch deep. During the summer keep the soil mellow and free from weeds, thinning the plants to 4 inches apart. The following spring transplant into permanent beds that have been dug and highly manured.



Conover Colossal

Barr Mammoth Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Has very large, tender stalks of very light color.

Conover Colossal Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c
The most approved and standard sort; large.

Palmetto Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c
New, early and very large. The very best and largest in cultivation and an enormous yielder.

Roots Two-year-old, \$1.75 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000

Beet

GARDEN BEETS FOR TABLE USE

Ready for Table Use in 40 to 60 Days.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first weeks of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

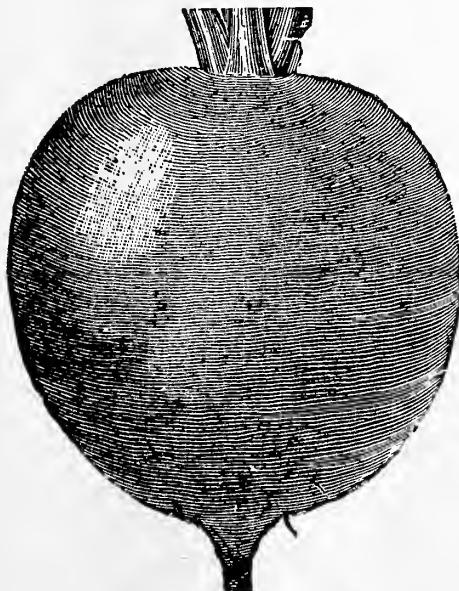
Crimson Globe Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Early sort. Root medium sized, spherical, slightly longer than wide. Red flesh, marbled with crimson stripes.

Crosby's Egyptian Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Extra early sort, globe-shaped. Fresh vermillion, very lightly zoned. Small green foliage, tinged with red. Excellent variety for early use.

Detroit Dark Red Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Early sort. Root globe-shaped, slightly tapering. Smooth skin, magahany red flesh, crisp and sweet. One of the best beets to store for winter.

Early Blood Turnip Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort.

Edmand Blood Turnip Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality.



Crimson Globe



Extra Early Egyptian.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c Very early and dark blood color, rather flat.
Extra Early Eclipse.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best.
Half Long Blood.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome.
Long Smooth Blood.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet.
Swiss Chard Lucullus.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c Cultivated for its leaves; mid rib, stewed and served as Asparagus; best served as Spinach.

BEETS—Mangel-Wurzel, Sugar, Etc.

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches to rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to perhaps a height of six feet on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of either salt, hay, straw, sea weed or even cornstalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel.. Oz., 5c; 1/4lb., 15c
Very large, selected strain, the largest and finest roots. The standard.

Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel..... Oz., 5c; 1/4lb., 20c
Good main crop sort.

Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel.... Oz., 5c; 1/4lb., 20c
A bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small, roots large.

Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel..... Oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c
Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive.

White Sugar Beet..... Oz., 5c; 1/4lb., 20c
Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar as well as for stock feeding.

Vilmorin Improved Sugar..... Oz., 5c; 1/4lb., 20c
A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet.

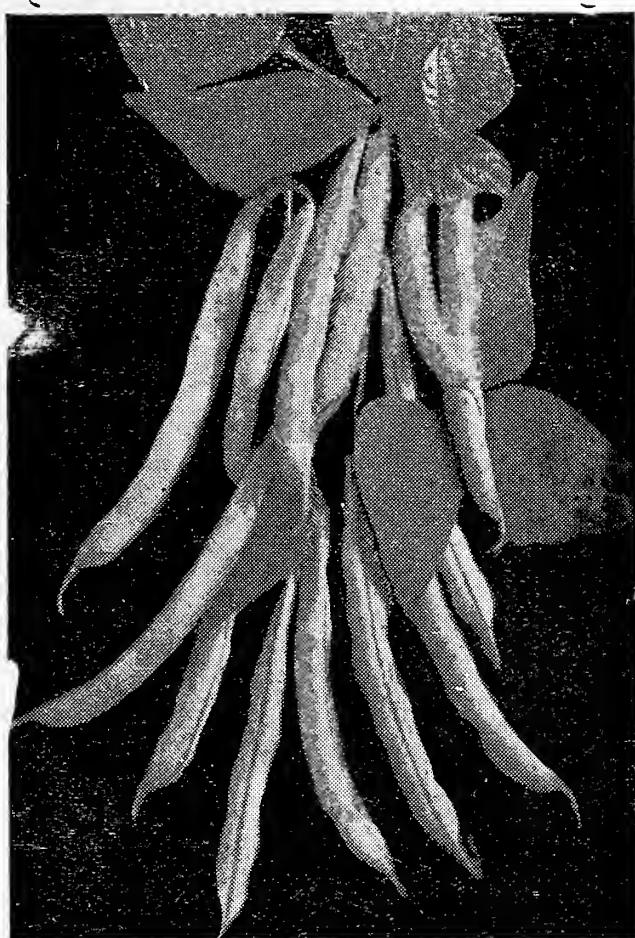
Klein Wanzleben..... Oz., 5c; 1/4lb., 20c
Larger than Vilmorin; good sugar beet; very hardy.

Giant Feeding Sugar..... Oz., 5c; 1/4lb., 15c
This unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots are always regular and uniform, broad at the top with a full and slightly tapering shoulder.



Beans, Bush

CULTURE—Beans are easily frost-killed, so plant them at corn-planting time on light, dry land. Cold, wet weather will rot the seed in the ground and fresh manure causes a rank growth of vine with a lack of pods. If hand-cultivated beans can be drilled in poor soil as close as eighteen inches, but in rich soil with horse cultivation, thirty inches is required. Drill six beans to a foot and cover one inch deep, or plant four beans to the hill eighteen by twenty-four inches apart. One quart of seed should plant 200 feet and five pecks plant an acre. Plant every third week for a succession up till August 1st in the latitude of Sioux City. Pick beans before the bulge of seed appears and pick beans clean to continue the plants bearing. Give beans shallow cultivation and do not till the soil when the plant is in bloom or the plant in self-defense will drop its blossoms. To cultivate when wet is to invite rust.



Royal Round Pod Purple Wax

Royal Purple Wax

STRINGLESS WAX BEANS

This new Bean, introduced by us, promises to be a great accession to the market gardeners.

DESCRIPTION—Plant large, without runners; generally drooping with fruit-laden branches and spreading when full grown. The season is early; the leaf is large, medium green; wide across leaflets; pods are very round and yellow in color; very brittle; stringless; without fibre and unsurpassed in quality. Owing to its being a prolific Bean and as tender as the Crystal White Wax, it will be much in demand by the market gardeners, or those wanting a first-class, round pod, wax bean. In 40 years of experience as growers, we have never found anything to compare with it.

Dwarf Wax Beans

Ready for Use in 35 to 40 Days

Davis White Wax Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c

Very hardy, productive, long pods, very handsome, rustless, fine shipper, best canner; in all points the best wax.

Golden Wax Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c

Best known wax bean; very early, fine podded.

Black Wax Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c

Has great merit, very tender and best quality.

Royal Purple Wax Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
See description.

Improved Prolific Black Wax Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c

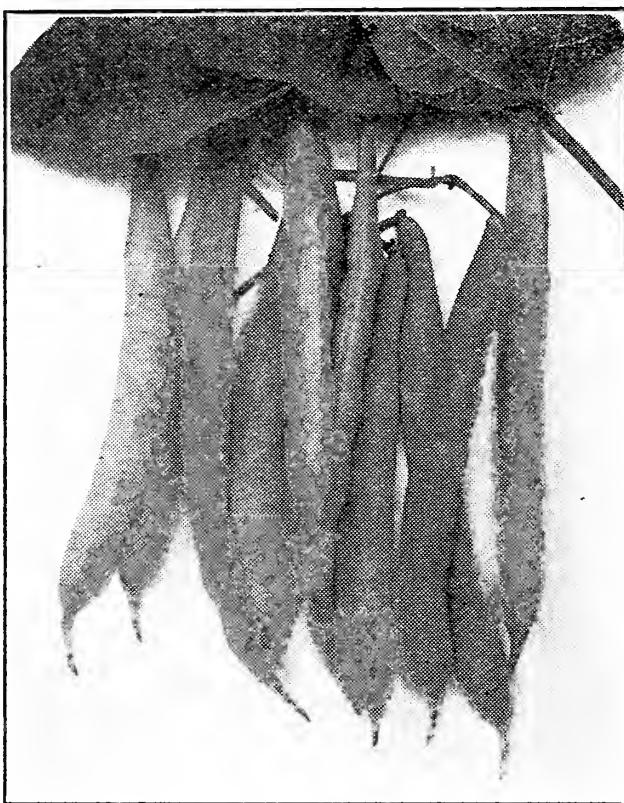
Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality.

Ask for Special Prices on Quantity



BEANS—Continued

Challenge Black Wax	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
An extra early strain of the Dwarf Black Wax.	
Detroit Wax	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust.	
Unrivaled Wax	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
An excellent variety for market and home gardeners, similar to Golden Wax pods longer and of lighter color and heavy yielder.	
Grinnell's Improved Golden Wax	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Very early; round golden pods.	
Currie's Rust-Proof Wax	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Vigorous and hardy; productive.	
Refugee Wax	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
A perfect Refugee with long, round, yellow wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder.	
Wardwell Kidney Wax	Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c
Extra early; purely wax, pods long, flat and remarkably free from rust.	



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

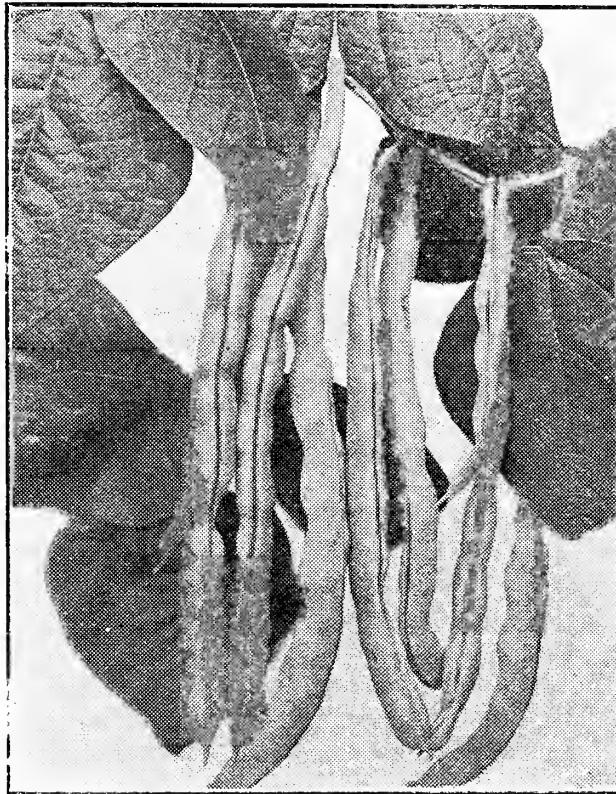
Dwarf or Snap Bean, Green Podded

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive.	
Dwarf Horticultural	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Late and productive; fine either shelled or green.	
Full Measure	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Similar to Stringless Green Pod, pods long slender and round. Excellent quality.	
Imp. Red Valentine	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Early strain of this popular round pod bean; nothing superior to this in snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties.	
Tennessee Green Pod	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Pods large, fine flavor, popular in South.	
Giant Stringless	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Similar to Burpee's Stringless; lighter in color; hardy, and highest quality.	



GREEN PODDED DWARF BEANS—Continued

Long Yellow Six Weeks	Lb., 30c
Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality.	
Refugee or 1,000 to 1	Lb., 30c
Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod.	
Prolific Tree	M. P.
(Navy)—the most prolific bean known; bean not large, but fine shape, cooks easily.	
White Navy or Pea Bean	M. P.
Seed white. Nearly round.	



Ky. Wonder

Pole Beans

CULTURE—The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way, poles that are, when set, about six feet high. Some time after bunch beans are planted, six or eight pole beans are planted one inch deep near the base of each stake and later thinned to three or four plants to the pole. One-half bushel of pole beans generously plants an acre and one pint plants one hundred hills.

The pole bean bears over a longer period than the bunch bean and is generally considered of a superior quality, but it requires more labor, longer time to mature, and is more sensitive to adverse climatic and soil conditions. Note that the vine turns only one way around its support.

When too old for use as a green snap bean, use any bean shelled, or still later, when it is hard and dry, it remains equally serviceable.

Dutch Case Knife	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled.	
Scarlet Runner	Lb., 30c
A popular English pole bean; very ornamental.	
White Crease Back	Lb., 30c
Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender.	
White Kentucky Wonder	Lb., 30c
Very fleshy and tender; stringless; of high quality.	
Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead)	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Pods green, very long, very prolific.	
Golden Cluster	Lb., 40c
Early, productive golden wax pods six to eight inches long.	
Lazy Wife	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, rich, buttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain and tender long.	
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry	Lb., 35c
Showy, excellent either as a snap or shell bean.	
Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Used for planting among corn; one of the best.	
Missouri Wonder	Lb., 35c
Late, very productive; disease resisting.	



Dwarf Lima Beans

Burpee's Bush Lima	Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c
A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established.	
Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva	Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c
Productive; a very early bean.	
Dreer's Bush	Lb., 50c
Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods.	
Fordhook Bush Lima	Lb., 50c
Early; very productive, best quality.	

Pole Lima

Large White Lima	Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c
Largely grown and highly esteemed.	
King of the Garden Lima	Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c
Large in pod and bean; productive.	

Broccoli

CULTURE—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage. The following are sorts best which succeed generally; they are excel-adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

Early White Cape	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c
Best flavor.	
Early Purple Cape	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c
The very best; large.	

Brussels Sprouts

CULTURE—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot apart, in rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest Cauliflower.



Improved Half Dwarf	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 60c
The very best and surest strains.	
Improved Dwarf	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 60c
Compact heads of fine quality.	

Carrots

Ready for Table in 60 to 80 Days

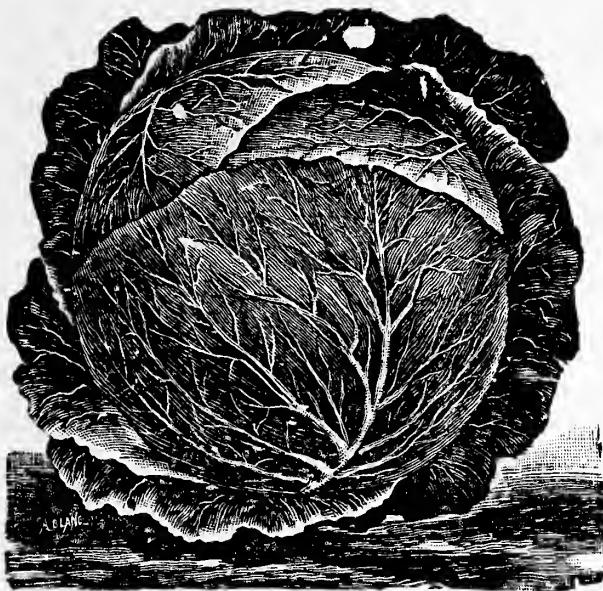


Early Horn.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Very early variety, small root; excellent flavor.	
Chantenay, or Model	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Second early, half long, rather large neck, stump-rooted, coreless. Smooth skin, of a rich red color. Large yielder. Very popular.	
Danvers Half Long.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Medium early. Half long, cylindrical, semi-stump-rooted, of pale red color. Tender, good quality.	
Oxheart or Half-Long Guerande.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
This is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color.	
Large White Belgian....	Oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c
Very large; excellent stock Carrot.	
Large Yellow Belgian....	Oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c
Very large; excellent stock Carrot.	



Cabbage

Ready for Use in 75 to 210 Days



Early Flat Dutch

We carry the finest strains of American Long Island grown cabbage seed. Market gardeners can depend on plants from our seed.

CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. In a month the plants will be in condition to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to variety. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads.

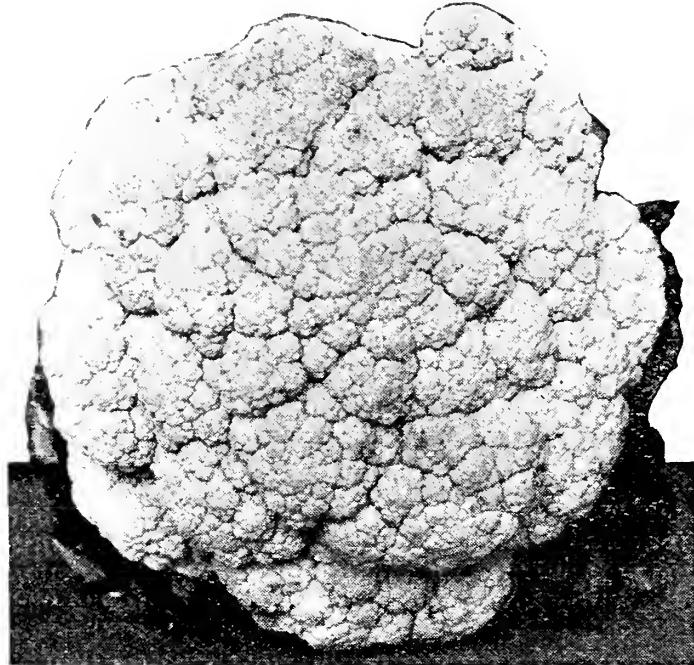
Copenhagen Market	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 65c
Very fine sort, compact growing, short-stemmed. Pale green leaves, rather small. Large and round head, very solid. Large cropper.	
Danish Ballhead	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 65c
Very late sort. Smooth and greyish green leaves. Round and compact head. One of the best winter varieties.	
Early Drumhead	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 50c
A fine variety of good size. Leaves smooth. Head large and flat, of pale green color, lightly purple tinged. Very hardy.	
All Head	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 50c
The very best second-early, fine flat heads, very hard, solid.	
Early Jersey Wakefield	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 50c
Well known and most valuable for early.	
Early Winningstadt	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 50c
A standard second-early variety; pointed heads.	
Early Dwarf Savoy	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 65c
The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good.	
Early Flat Dutch	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 50c
A remarkably fine strain; a sure header; the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds, most valuable for market.	
Henderson's Early Summer	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 60c
A superior second-early sort, produces large and solid heads of fine quality.	
All Seasons	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 60c
One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size, quickly and surely; the true sure header.	
Premium Late Flat Dutch	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 45c
Also a valuable main crop.	
Mam. Rock Red	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 65c
Very large, solid, red heads, the finest strain of red.	
St. Louis Late Market Garden	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4lb., 65c
A very fine late first cabbage; a very sure header, especially fine for Southern trade.	
Red Dutch	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4lb., 75c
For pickling; hard, oblong heads; dark purple.	
Hollander	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4lb., 75c
One of the hardiest in cultivation; quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality—our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower.	
Sure-Head	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 50c
Never fails to make a large, fine head, with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat Drum-head.	
Stonemason Drumhead	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 60c
A standard winter cabbage for main crop.	



Cauliflower

Ready for Use in 90 to 120 Days

CULTURE—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphur of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



Henderson's Early Snowball

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50
Short stem; very fine.

Henderson's Early Snowball Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.90
Without doubt the best of Cauliflowers; our seed is of the very finest strain; grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap Cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much.

Collards

CULTURE—Sow seed as for Cabbage in June, July and August for succession; transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

Georgia Grown or Southern Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c

Odorless
Economical

STIM-U-PLANT

Concentrated
Easy to Apply

PLANT STIMULANT TABLET



STIM-U-PLANT is the only complete plant-food in tablet form. The three mineral nutrients most heavily drawn from the soil by growing plants (flower and vegetable) are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. Because of this fact, STIM-U-PLANT tablets are made up of these three in a balanced ration of 11 per cent Nitrogen, 12 per cent Phosphoric Acid, 15 per cent Potash—all of which elements are water-soluble and immediately available to the feeding root-hairs of the plant.

Small size, 30 tablets	\$0.25
Medium size, 100 tablets75
Large size (pail), 1,000 tablets, (enough for season's supply for medium-sized garden)	\$3.50

FEED YOUR PLANTS. KEEP LAWNS FRESH AND GREEN



Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three, or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form, to be covered for the winter where they grow. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.



White Plume Celery

Improved White Plume Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c

Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market.

Golden Self-Blanching Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c

A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white.

Giant Pascal Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c

An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use.

Celeriac or Large Smooth Prague Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c

An improved form of the rooted Celery, roots smooth and round.

Celery for Flavor Per lb., 25c; per 5 lbs., \$1.00

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch.

Large Seeded Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter cover thinly with straw or leaves, used during the winter as substitute for Lettuce.

Cress

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

Curled or Pepper Grass Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c
True Water Cress Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c



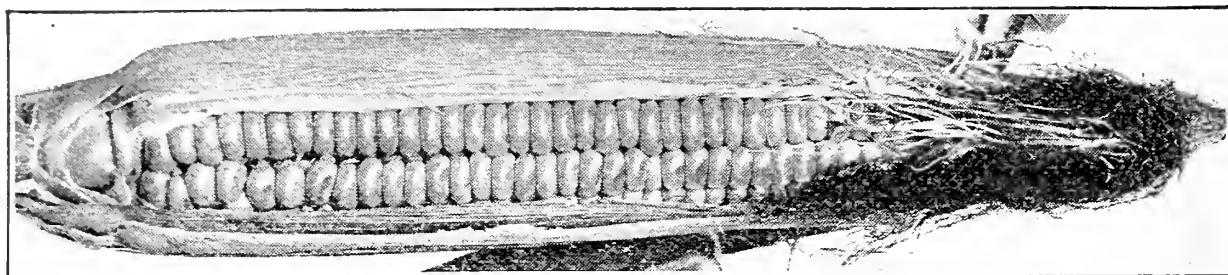
Sweet Corn

Market gardeners and private owners will do well to consider that our Northern grown seed will give them earlier corn than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. Our seed is thoroughly tested before it leaves our hands.

Don't Plant Sweet Corn Deep

Sweet Corn should not be planted over one inch deep; most people plant two or three inches deep—most sure to rot. Also do not plant too early. Not as early as field corn.

WHITE MEXICAN—Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? You like its taste, but dislike its color. Well, we have something finer in every way, superior in sweetness, a pure ivory white color, large as the Minnesota, earlier than the Cory. It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Was placed in our hands for trial and development. We know of nothing its equal for the market gardener. If you want the finest market gardener's corn known, plant White Mexican. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c.



Golden Bantam

"I planted the White Mexican Sweet Corn you sent me. I have been planting sweet corn for 25 to 30 years. This White Mexican is superior to any extra early sweet corn I ever saw. Was ready to eat 58 days from planting."—H. B. Smith, Odebolt, Iowa.

"I planted your White Mexican this season, at the same time I planted extra early sweet corn from an eastern seed house. I found the White Mexican earlier and superior in every way. It's the finest early corn I ever had."—Desing Bros., Marshalltown, Iowa.

"Gents: We began selling your celebrated White Mexican Sweet Corn some three years ago in a small way for a trial. Now our market gardeners want nothing else for their early and extra early crop. It's the earliest of all; fine-looking ear and as sweet as Evergreen. Book us for 14 bushels."—Darling & Beahan, Petoskey, Mich.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

From 55 to 65 Days

EA. Mayflower Lb., 40c

A new extra early variety—probably earliest Sweet Corn in existence—Quality good—of fine flavor.

Golden Bantam Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c

Of extreme hardiness; can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn and will then produce the earliest supply of ears for the table. Extra fine in quality.

Peep of Day Lb., 30c

This most valuable sort is of Minnesota origin, and is not only early, but one of the best. The stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet high. Ears average from 5 to 6 inches in length and are of perfect form.

Early Cory, Red Cob Lb., 25c

A new early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market.

White Cob Cory Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c

Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs; very much better quality.

Extra Early Adams Lb., 15c

Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use.

Golden Giant Lb., 35c

Hybrid of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, nearly as early as Golden Bantam but ear is considerably larger. A good yielder and a very desirable Sweet Corn for home or market use.

Howling Mob Lb., 35c

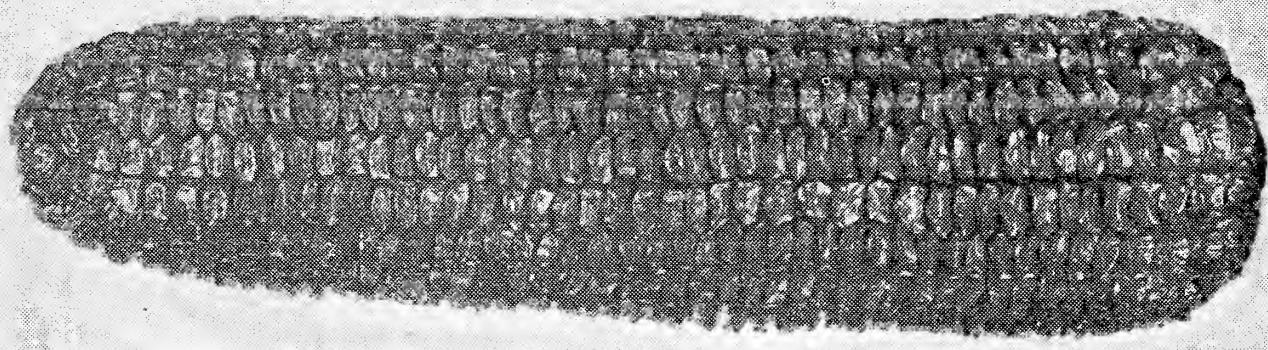
Is ready for use only 3 to 5 days later than the extra-early Cory when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are much larger in size, while the grains are much whiter and sweeter. As an early variety of large size, we cannot too highly praise Howling Mob.

Golden Evergreen Lb., 35c

Larger than Golden Bantam and more productive—exceptionally sweet and very early.

**SWEET CORN—Continued****Varieties, Second Early or Intermediate****From 65 to 80 Days**

Minnesota	Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c
Nearly as early as Marblehead; dwarf growth; standard.	
Early Crosby	lb., 25c
Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality.	
Early Adams	lb., 15c
Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes.	
Early Champion	lb., 25c
A new and very desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen; pure white; only a few days later than Minnesota; very fine for market gardeners.	
Early Mammoth	lb., 25c
Very large and not late.	
Early Evergreen	lb., 30c
By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by 6 to 8 days	
Black Mexican	lb., 30c
Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black.	

General Crop or Late Varieties

Narrow Grain Evergreen (Leonard)	lb., 30c
A very desirable variety of recent development, cob small, rows straight, kernels narrow and deep. Remarkably free from starch.	
Stowell's Evergreen	lb., 30c
Remains a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties.	
Improved White Evergreen	lb., 30c
The cobs and kernels are at all stages of edibility beautifully white. The getting rid of the amber tint so prominent in a great many strains of sweet corn passing for Stowell's Evergreen is a great gain, as it fits this variety for extensive use in canneries.	
Zigzag Evergreen	lb., 30c
A cross between Country Gent and Evergreen. It has the very high quality of the Country Gent with almost the size of the Evergreen. A little earlier than either parent.	
Late Mammoth	lb., 30c
Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet.	
Country Gentleman	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears of delicious quality.	
Sweet Corn Fodder	Market Price
For soiling and ensilage.	

QUANTITY PRICES ON APPLICATION



Field Corn

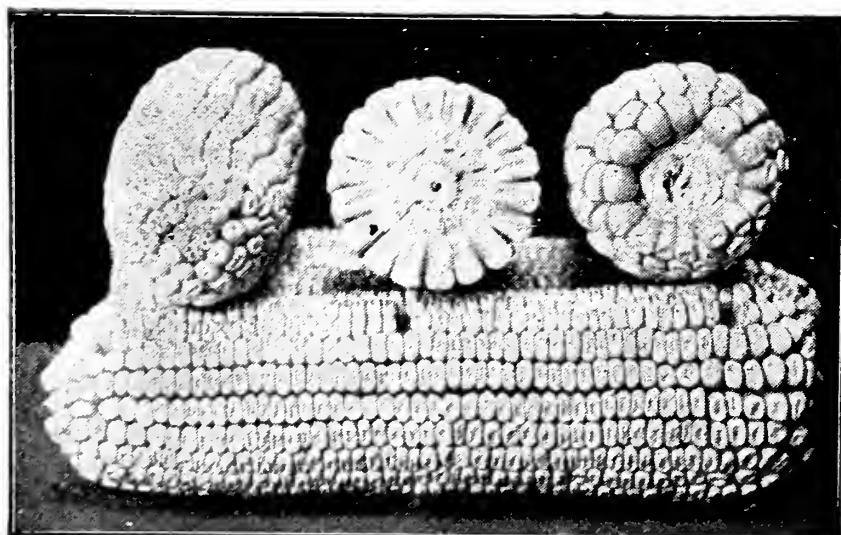
PEDIGREED SEED CORN VS. ELEVATOR SEED CORN

In Seed Corn, as in everything good, there is much hypocrisy and deceit—in other words, plain lying, so that the farmer hardly knows whom to trust or where to get good seed. Many seedsmen, mushroom fellows, making high claims, hoping to get rich in a year or two, are sending out only scoop shovel or elevator corn. This has a tendency to bring the whole seed corn business into disrepute. We don't ask you to take our word for what we say of our method of growing, handling and caring for seed corn, but we do ask you in good faith to come and see us, go through our corn drying cribs, look our corn over, watch us closely butt and tip the ears, see that in many cases we reject one-third to one-half the corn, examine the whole process from the field to the bag or crate, and if you are not satisfied that our seed corn is all, even more, than we claim for it, we will pay all your expenses coming and going and at the city. Possibly you cannot come yourself. Have you not a friend whom you can send—someone living in or near the city? Send him; we will stand or fall by his report.

EAR SEED CORN

For the past two or three seasons there has been quite a large demand made upon us for seed corn in the ear. We have selected from our 6,000-acre plant some very choice stocks of all the varieties we catalogue, and we shall be prepared to fill orders in 70-pound crates. We have selected these ears from our stock that show high vitality and pure breeding, and any farmer desiring to buy corn on the ear can get no better stocks from any part of the United States for the territory we cover. It is recommended by some of the expert corn growers that the butt and tip of the corn should be shelled off and rejected. These ears will be found so perfect that there will be but little loss on that account, and while we recognize the impossibility to furnish to our trade every ear an ideal ear, we have undertaken to put up a stock that, used by the farmer, will bring to us additional trade in the years that are to come. In the olden times it was the custom of the family to card the wool, to spin the yarn, to weave the fabric, to make the garment, all in the same family, and all done by one and the same person. That time is past, and today is a day of specialists. One man can breed high types of corn to better advantage and at a very great saving of expense for the community than each member of the community can do for himself. It shall be our honest endeavor, as long as we are permitted to continue the seed business here, to make this department of our work a benefit to the agricultural district surrounding us. We realize what it will mean if by honest endeavor we can help to add ten or twenty per cent to the average yield of the corn crop of the Northwest. We urge upon our farmers not to plant too late varieties of corn. The market reports for the last four years indicate that the corn in our latitude has failed to make grade, and this is due largely to importing seed stocks from the South.

EARLY VARIETIES



Iowa Silver Mine

TRIPLE INCOME—Ears 6 to 8 inches; cob. The corn for Minnesota and Dakota.

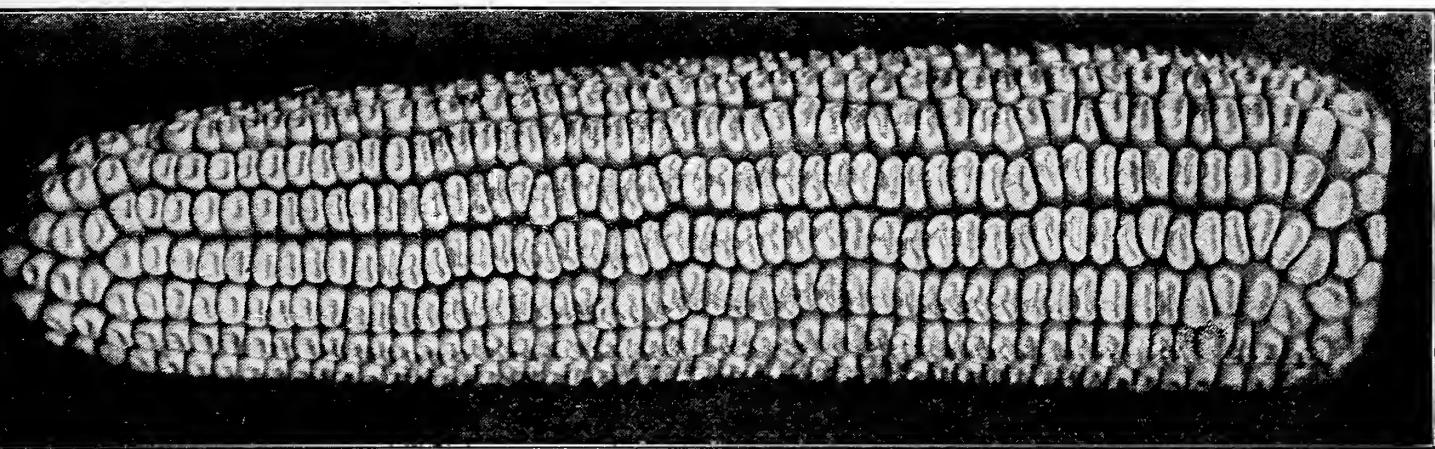
MINNESOTA KING — Ears 7 to 8 inches, 85 days. A famous half dent, 8-rowed corn; a very choice variety for Minnesota and Dakota.

SQUAW CORN—Ears 10 to 12 inches; 75 days. Has as many colors of kernels as Joseph's coat—white, yellow, black and red; a very fine variety.

RAINBOW FLINT—Ears ten to twelve inches, a splendid extra early strain for the farmers in the Northern section of the country. Matures crop under adverse conditions that no other corn will stand.



Early Murdock



Ears 8 to 9 Inches

EARLY MURDOCK

90-Day Corn

This is a beautiful Yellow Dent Variety well adapted, on account of its extreme earliness, to southern Minnesota, South Dakota, and the northwest corn belt section. It was bred up in Wisconsin, where, by careful selection, it has been improved from time to time. The ears have well filled out tips, sixteen to twenty rows, and very large for an extra early variety. Kernels very compact on the cob, something like Reid's Yellow Dent, fairly smooth on the outer edge and uniformly a rich yellow. It is a 90-day variety, as early as Pride of the North; larger ears, and as a cropper, compared to that old, well known sort, is double the yielder.

IMPROVED YELLOW FLINT—85-day corn; a very good corn for the far North; small cob, good yielder.

WHITE FLINT (OLD HOMINY)—Has large silver white kernels, a very large ear, small cob.

WHITE FLINT—Ears 12 to 15 inches; 75 days. A very long-eared flint corn, adapted to the far North, and for early feed.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—Ripens in about 85 days; yellow Dent; one of the best corns for the Dakotas and for replanting.

IMPROVED CALICO—The old-fashioned striped calico corn has always been popular as a feeding corn and we have had so much inquiry for a good strain of it that we grew a field of it this year and will offer it for sale. The ears run 10 to 11 inches long—that is, the best ones; very deep grains and heavy. Color a combination of red and yellow in stripes. The grain is very rich and is preferred by stock to most other corn.

LATE VARIETIES

REID'S YELLOW DENT—Corn light golden in color; ears 9 to 11 inches long; 18 to 20 rows of kernels, each row containing 50 to 60 kernels.

IOWA GOLD MINE—Now a well-known standard corn and still one of the very best; ripens in about 100 days; grain deep rich yellow dent; very small cob, 70 pounds of ears will shell out.

IOWA SILVER MINE—One of the very choicest white corns for the Northwest; large, beautiful ears; good sheller, about 100 days.

LEAMING—Yellow dent, red cob, deep plump grains, rich golden color; yields 80 to 100 bushels per acre; about 100 days.



Cucumber



Long Green Cucumber

Cucumbers succeed best in warm, rich ground. They should not be planted in open ground until settled warm weather. Plant in hills four feet each way, when all danger from insects is past, thin out, leaving three or four of the strongest plants to the hill.

New Early Fortune.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 40c

An attractive new variety, becoming very popular. Early Fortune is now being largely grown by market gardeners and shippers both north and south. In color it is an attractive deep green, which it retains much longer than most other sorts. Being fine grained, its white flesh is exceedingly crisp and brittle, making it an excellent slicing sort. Early Fortune is one of the earliest, dark green white spine cucumbers for shipping and home use.

Arlington White Spine.....
.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c

A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end; the young fruits are usually crisp and tender and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by some to be the best for small pickles.

The Davis Perfect Cucumber.....
.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c

An excellent cucumber for both outdoor use and forcing. It is a carefully selected strain of the extra long White Spine type made by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of cucumbers. Its valuable points are length, slimness and its dark green color. It is a very vigorous sort and resists blight longer than most sorts.

Boston Pickling.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
A favorite eastern sort of fine quality.

Chicago Pickling.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines.

Early RussianPkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c

Very early, short, is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often in demand.

Early Short Green (or Early Frame).....Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Good for pickling; productive.

Early Green Cluster.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific.

Early White SpinePkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Early, and good for pickling or table use.

Japan ClimbingPkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
Can be grown on trellis.

Improved White SpinePkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Well flavored and of medium size.

Long GreenPkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 40c
Long and crisp, a popular and reliable variety for pickles.

Small GherkinPkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 40c
Very small burr, used for pickles.

Endive

CULTURE—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly; when up thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six to eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry or they will rot. At the approach of winter take up carefully with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

Green Curled WinterPkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 45c
Standard sort for fall and winter crop.

Broad LeavedPkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 45c
A sweet variety, fall and winter.



Egg Plant

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds very early in spring and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them.

Round Purple Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60
Medium, pear shaped, pale purple, good.

Improved New York Purple Pkt., 5c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00
The best large oval, deep purple, grown more extensively than any other sort.

Black Beauty Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75
Fruit broad and thick, rich deep black, spineless, very early.

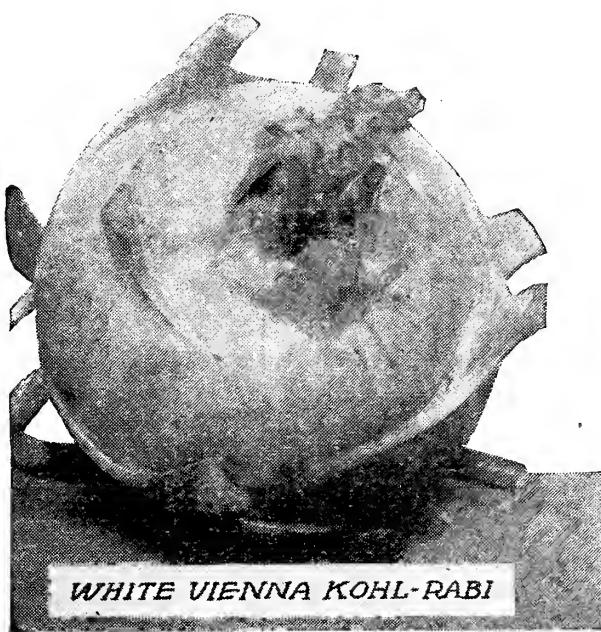
Kale, or Borecole

CULTURE—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hotbed and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started grown this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early in the open border and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch.

Extra Curled Dwarf German Greens Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c
Very dwarf and spreading; best strain.

Curled Tall Green Scotch Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c
A taller growth of the above; late variety.

Siberian Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c
A fine dwarf variety.



Kohlrabi

CULTURE—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in the spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

Early White Vienna Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c
Handsome and delicate, white ball.

Early Purple Vienna Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c
Very good sort.

Leek

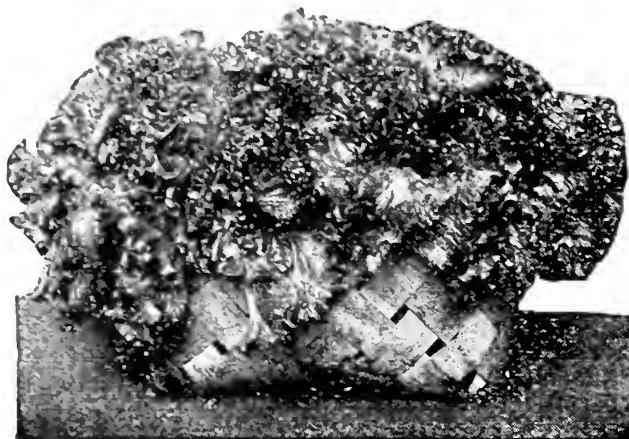
Best Large American Flag Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c
Hardy and productive.



Lettuce

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil. Sow in the spring as early as the ground can be prepared, in rows from 12 to 18 inches apart. For a succession, sow at intervals of about a fortnight.



Grand Rapids Lettuce

Early Prize Head	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Bright green, tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp.	
Big Boston	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
The best large heading early variety. Most popular variety for the southern gardener who ships north. Also very valuable as first early in the North. Plants are large, vigorous; leaves bright, light green, very tender. Our strain is unsurpassed. Many gardeners in the South will plant only Vaughan's Big Boston.	
Grand Rapids Forcing	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Large, tender heads, one of the best for early forcing.	
Iceberg	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 45c
Fine compact heads which resist summer heat admirably; is very popular; leaves curled and light green; crisp, tender.	
Improved Hanson	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender.	
Paris White Cos	Oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 40c
Fine if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch.	

Musk Melon

Burrell's Gem—New Salmon-Fleshed Musk Melon.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Grown in a comparatively cool location or at a considerable elevation, the Burrell Gem comes close to perfection, having fruits of good size, handsome appearance, and of fine flavor, but when grown in light, warm soils the melons come with softer flesh and are liable to split or crack open at the blossom end. The melons are six to seven inches long by four and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind.

Pollock No. 25

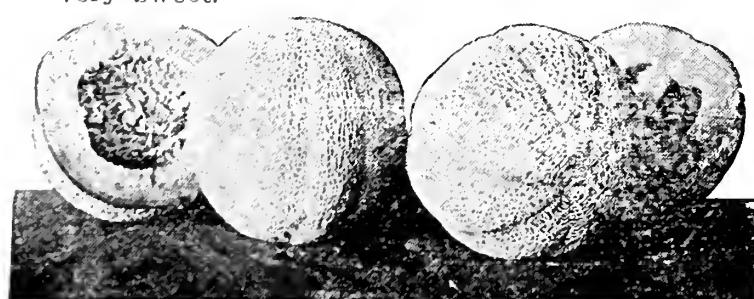
Salmon tint flesh, good shipper and early.

Banana

Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late.

Emerald Gem

Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet.



Burrell's Gem

Golden Netted Gem.....
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c

Very early; is small and of fine flavor; green flesh.

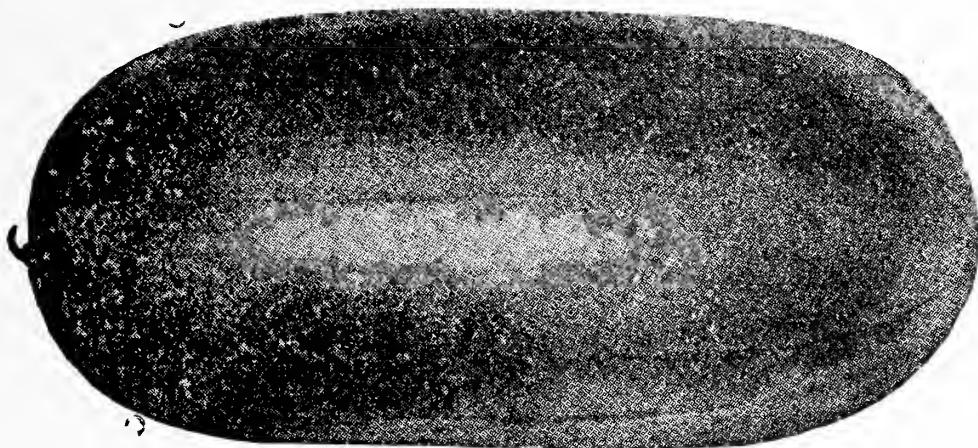
Long Yellow Cantaloup.....
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c

Yellow flesh, well adapted for the North; late.



MUSK MELON—CONTINUED

Late Hackensack	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Large, round, and of good quality; a popular variety.	
Osage	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin; good quality, intermediate.	
Honey Dew	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 40c
Round, smooth skinned, flesh light emerald green. Very sweet sugary flavor. Good keeper.	
Rocky Ford	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with coarse green netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored.	
Tip Top	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Melons are round in form, well ribbed; light green skin; flesh is thick, bright salmon in color, of luscious melting character; firm for shipping purposes.	
Extra Early Hackensack	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack.	
Green Nutmeg	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Named from its shape, green flesh, good for main crop.	
Paul Rose	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping, flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting not ribbed.	
Princess	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Salmon fleshed, very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious.	
Shumway's Giant	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 35c
Very large, cream yellow, very distinct, salmon colored flesh, sweet and luscious	



Tom Watson

Water Melon

Ready for Use in 60 to 90 Days

Citron	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Round and handsome, for preserving; late.	
Cole's Early	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00
Very early, very sweet; fine home melon.	
Cuban Queen	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00
Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early.	
Dark Icing	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00
Solid, with dark thin green skin; of superior quality; white seed; early.	
Dixie	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00
A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid, flesh red; intermediate.	
Florida Favorite	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00
A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; intermediate.	
Irish Grey	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.10
Very early, fine shipper and home melon, flesh sparkling bright red, free from hard center—Average size, 30 lbs.	
Georgia Rattlesnake	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00
Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late.	
Gray Monarch or Long Light Icing	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Largest melon grown; crimson flesh; fine; late.	
Halbert Honey	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Brought out by Burpee a couple of years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley, but longer in shape; dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market.	
Golden Honey	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Yellow meated, fine flavor.	
Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Cristo	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet; very sweet.	
Kolb Gem	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Large, bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate.	



WATER MELONS—Continued

Angel Kiss	Oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Long light gray melon; good keeper; white seed; very sweet.	
Light Icing	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Round, pink flesh, of fine quality.	
Mountain Sweet	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Large oval variety. green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious; fine for home garden.	
Peerless or Ice Cream	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Very early; red flesh, good home melon.	
Phinney's Early	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the North.	
Sweet Mountain	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
An old and reliable sort; flesh red, late.	
Sweetheart	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet.	
Alabama Sweets	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Long, dark green, fine flavor, fine shipper.	

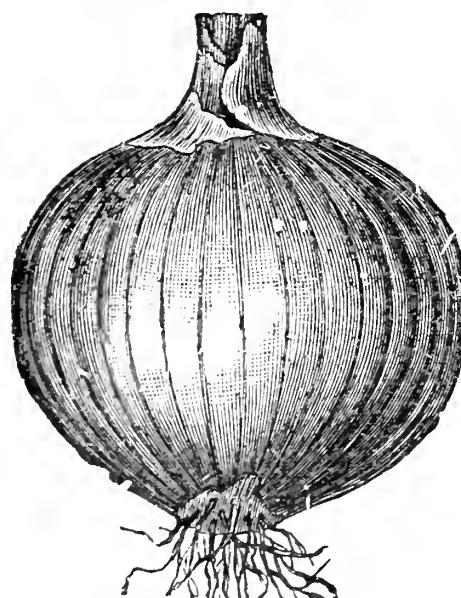
Mustard

CULTURE—Sow thickly during early spring in shallow drills and press the earth down. For fall salad, sow in September or in frames or boxes during the winter.

Black	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c
These seeds form the mustard of commerce.	
White London	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 30c
Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly.	
Giant Southern Curled	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c
Very large leaves.	
Chinese Curled	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4lb., 25c
Fine leaf, excellent for salad.	

Onions

In the spring as early as the ground can be prepared, sow seeds in drills 15 inches apart. When the young plants are strong enough thin so they stand about 3 inches apart. Four pounds of seed or more are usually sown to the acre. As soon as up begin hoeing and cultivating. Keep clean until ripe.



Australian Brown, the Great Set Onion.....	Oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
A grand new onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways; 1st, they ripen extremely early; 2d, they keep almost indefinitely, much longer than will any other onion; 3d, they never make any thick necks or scallions.	
Large Red Wethersfield.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
Half early and a good keeper; standard sort.	
Large Red Globe.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper.	
White Barletta.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4lb., 80c
Small white sort; earliest of all, fine for pickling.	
Large White Portugal.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 50c
Standard sort, flat.	
Large White Globe.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4lb., 50c
Large Southport strain.	
Early Red Flat	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
Color of Wethersfield, early.	

Yellow Danvers (Flat)	Oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
A standard sort, rather oval, early, good keeper.	
Yellow Globe, Danvers	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
Of more globular shape; keeps well.	
Southport Yellow Globe	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
Strain, large, firm, mild, good keepers.	
Yellow Strasburg	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 40c
Fine keeper, the great set onion.	
Maui's Prizetaker	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4lb., 45c
A very large beautiful onion, white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender; keeps medium.	



Nasturtiums

CULTURE—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

Tall Mixed	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Dwarf Mixed	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c

Okra

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed and transplanted.

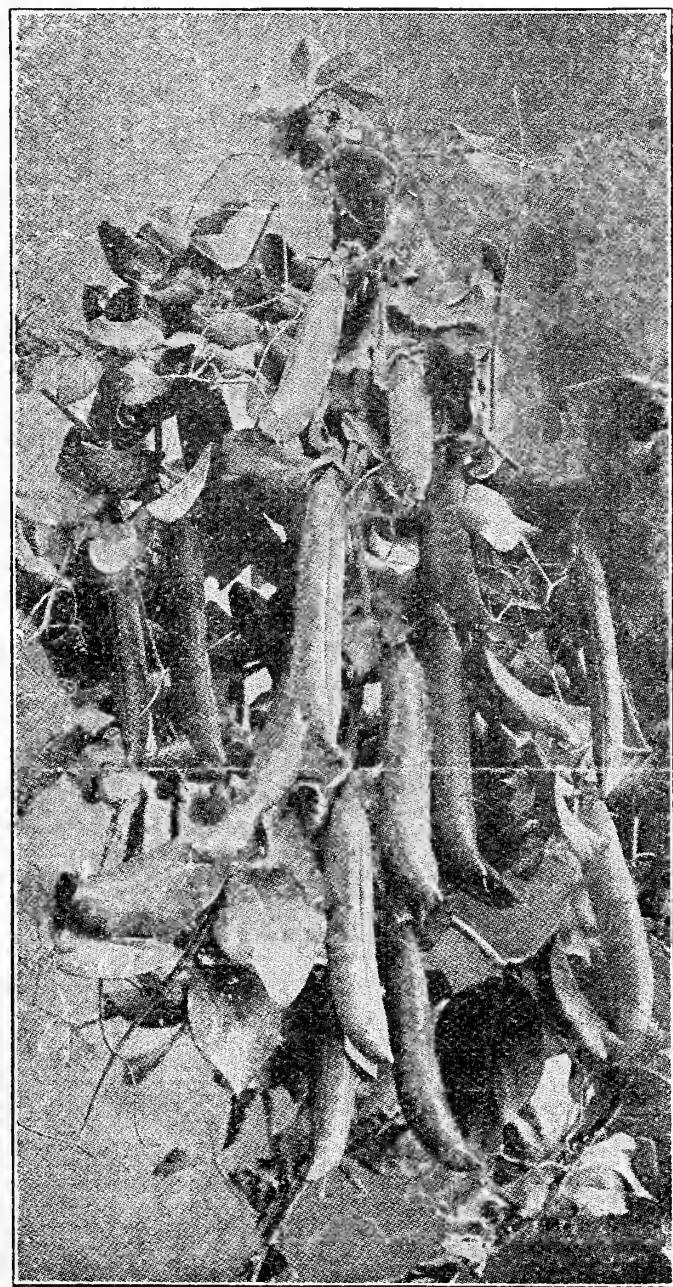
Long Green	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c
Early Dwarf	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c
White Velvet	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c

Peas

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 Days

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (Bruchus pist). This insect is native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly and is now found nearly all over the world.

The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvae, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil. Peas marked thus (*) are wrinkled.



*Gradus Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c

A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early. The vine grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality.

*Nott's Excelsior Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c

The Finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early Variety—It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing six to eight fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort.

*Thos. Laxton Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c

The only rival to the famous Gradus, as a long-podded, extreme early wrinkled pea, and in some respects even better. The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green, they present a more attractive appearance on the table.



Extra Early Peas

Special Price on Quantity

*Little Marvel	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Similar to Nott's Excelsior; better quality; height, 1 foot.	
First and Best	Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c
Early, resembling Early New Yorker. Height, 2½ ft.	
Alaska	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive. Height, 2½ ft.	
American Wonder	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Nearly as early as Alaska, a good yielder, extra quality. Height, 1¼ ft.	
*Little Gem	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
McLean's very desirable early pea, great producer, good quality. Height, 1¼ ft.	
*Premium Gem	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Earlier than Little Gem, better quality. Height, 1 ft.	

Early and Medium Peas

*Horseford Market Garden	Pkt., 15c; lb., 25c
On the style of Advancer; very prolific. Height, 2½ ft.	
Laxtonian	Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c
One of the best dwarf wrinkled peas for the market gardener. Pods about 4 inches long, resembling those of Gradus, but ripening a little earlier. Vines productive and vigorous; average height less than 18 inches.	
*Everbearing	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Long pods and large peas; sow thin. Height, 2½ ft.	
Potlatch or Improved Stratagem	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
A large-podded wrinkled pea of fine quality. Vigorous and productive vines about 30 inches high.	
*Telephone	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large, sweet. Height, 4 ft.	
Pride of the Market	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
Pods large. Height, 3 ft.	
Dwarf Telephone or Daisy	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
A medium late pea that needs no brushing. It is of dwarf, stock habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and productive, bearing large, handsome pods and peas of highest quality.	

Late Peas

Special Price on Quantity

*Champion of England	Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c
A well-known standard pea; sow thick. Height, 5 ft.	
Melting Sugar	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
One of the best edible pod sorts. Height, 4 ft.	
Mammoth Sugar	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
Gray seed, immense edible pods. Height, 5 ft.	
Tall Sugar	Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c
White seed, edible pod. Height, 5 ft.	
*Stratagem	Lb., 25c
The finest second early, vigorous and productive; eight to ten large peas in a pod, unsurpassed in quality. Height, 2 to 3 ft.	
Marrowfat, Black-Eyed	Lb., 25c
The best Marrowfat. Height, 4 to 5 ft.	
Marrowfat, White	Lb., 20c
An old standard sort, quality inferior, a great yielder. Height, 4 to 5 ft.	

Pumpkin

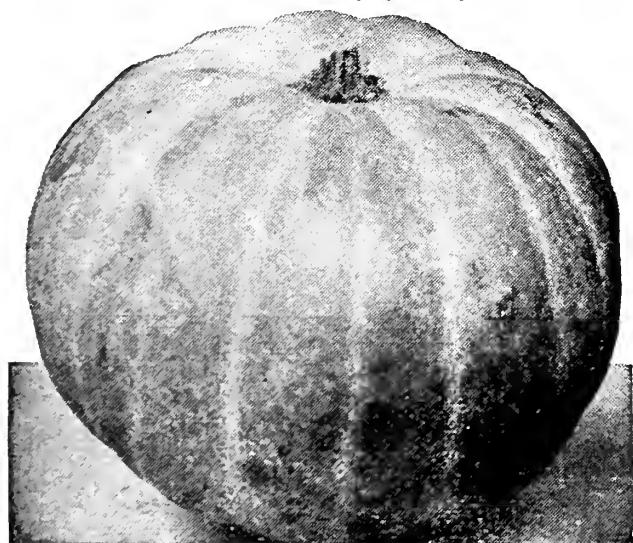
CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.

LARGE CHEESE—Flat; one of the best varieties for family use; good keeper.

Sweet or Sugar.. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼lb., 35c
Fine grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow, best for pies.

Quaker Pie..... Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼lb., 35c
Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper.

Striped Cushaw.. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼lb., 40c
Medium size, crookneck, very productive.
Golden Cushaw.. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼lb., 40c
Fine golden color.



Connecticut Field

**PUMPKIN—CONTINUED**

White Cushaw	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c
Fine white color.	
Mammoth Potiron	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c
Grows to an enormous size, 150 to 275 pounds; fine for exhibition.	
Mammoth Tours	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c
A very large French variety.	
Tennessee Sweet Potato	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies.	
Connecticut Field	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c
Grown for stock; very productive.	
Kentucky Field	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c
Grown for stock; very productive.	

Pepper

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently and keep down all the weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

Ruby King	Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10
Beautiful bright red, large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickling.	
Long Red Cayenne	Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00
Bright red, very productive.	
Large Bell or Bull Nose	Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10
Large and mild, excellent for pickling.	
Red Cherry	
Cherry shaped; for pickling, for which they are largely used.	
Red Cluster	Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50
A new type of Chili, with upright bright red fruits.	
Sweet Mountain	Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25
Large, regular, and of mild flavor; one of the best for pickling.	

Chinese Giant.....Pkt., 5c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50
A very large, fine, mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appearance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Fruits blocky, 4 to 5 inches broad, color brilliant scarlet.

Parsnip

Parsnips succeed best in deep, rich soil. Sow as early in spring as weather will permit, in rows 15 inches apart. When the plants are two inches high thin out to five or six inches in the row. Very valuable for the table or feeding cattle.

Guernsey	Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c
Early. Root long, thick, hollow crowned. Skin white and smooth. Flesh of fine quality.	
Long Hollow Crown	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c
Root about 15 inches long. Skin white and smooth. Heavy cropper. Requires a deep soil.	

Parsley

CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in the spring until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

Double Curled	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Compact; very curly and finely cut. Bright green.	
Champion Moss Curled	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Very pretty and one of the very best.	
Hamburg or Rooted	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Edible roots, much like parsnips.	



Rape

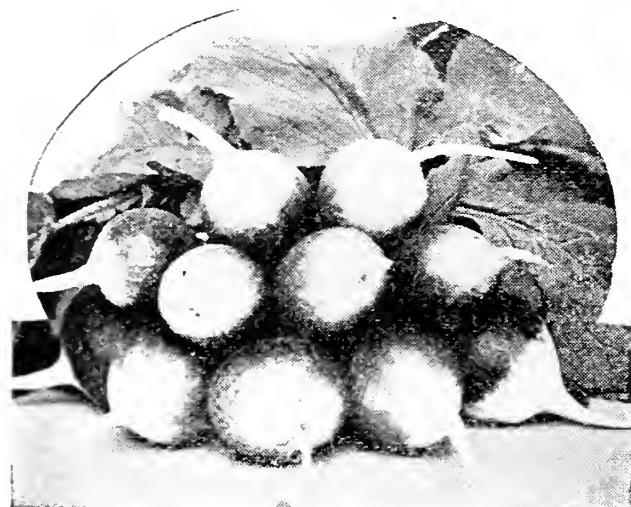
A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no more simple change which would do more to increase the profitability of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormous crop of forage, or it can be sown after the harvest as a cover crop, and, when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of the exhausted soil. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which when once introduced, becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.

MANY FARMERS are sowing Dwarf Essex Rape with their wheat or other spring sowing crops, putting it right in the drills with the grains sown. The Rape plants do not develop sufficiently to interfere with the growing grain, but after harvest comes on rapidly. It does well to sow after the corn has been laid by and when the corn has been husked it furnishes the very best pasture in connection with the stalks. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c; 12 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., and over 12c per lb. For larger lots write for special prices.

Rhubarb

Mammoth	Pkt., 5 oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c
Very large, but good quality.	
Linnaeus	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c
The earliest.	
Victoria	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c
Very fine in quality, but small.	

Roots—Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.



Rosy Gem

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Very early, for frames or outdoors. This is one of the best for market gardeners.	
French Breakfast	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep, glossy crimson with white tips.	
*Rosy Gem	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip.	
*Turnip Early White or Pox.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Suitable for forcing, fresh, pure white and sweet.	
*Long Scarlet Short Top	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Very long and crisp, for frames and open ground.	
Chartier White Tipped	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Shades from crimson to white; tender.	
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.....	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best.	
Icicle	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine, slender form, quality excellent; very early; fine for market.	
*White Strasburg Summer	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Very large; the German's favorite; quality fine.	
White Stuttgart Summer	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Very early and very large.	
*Winter Rose China	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Very handsome and distinct and keeps well.	
Winter Long Black Spanish	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c
The popular winter sort.	
Winter California White Mammoth	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
A very large white winter variety.	

Radish

Ready for use from 18 to 25 days.

CRIMSON GIANT—This we consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of American origin. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe Radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and as large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it.

Turnip Early Scarlet.....
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Very early, crisp; good forcing.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c
Very early, for frames or outdoors. This is one of the best for market gardeners.

French Breakfast

Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep, glossy crimson with white tips.

*Rosy Gem

One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip.

*Turnip Early White or Pox.....

Suitable for forcing, fresh, pure white and sweet.

*Long Scarlet Short Top

Very long and crisp, for frames and open ground.

Chartier White Tipped

Shades from crimson to white; tender.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.....

Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best.

Icicle

A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine, slender form, quality excellent; very early; fine for market.

*White Strasburg Summer

Very large; the German's favorite; quality fine.

White Stuttgart Summer

Very early and very large.

*Winter Rose China

Very handsome and distinct and keeps well.

Winter Long Black Spanish

The popular winter sort.

Winter California White Mammoth

A very large white winter variety.



Salsify (Vegetable Oyster)

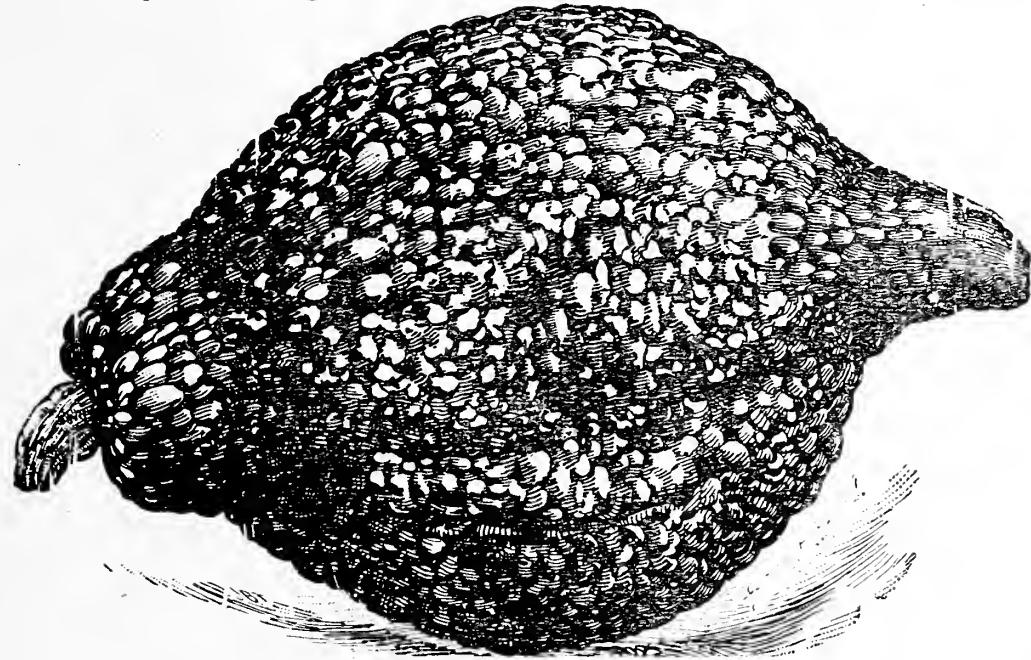
One ounce will sow about 50 feet of drill.

CULTURE—Sow the seed early in spring, in drills 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out the young plants to 6 inches. The roots will be ready in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground until spring.

Mammoth Sandwich Island Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c
Tender and delicious. Superior to all other sorts.

Spinach

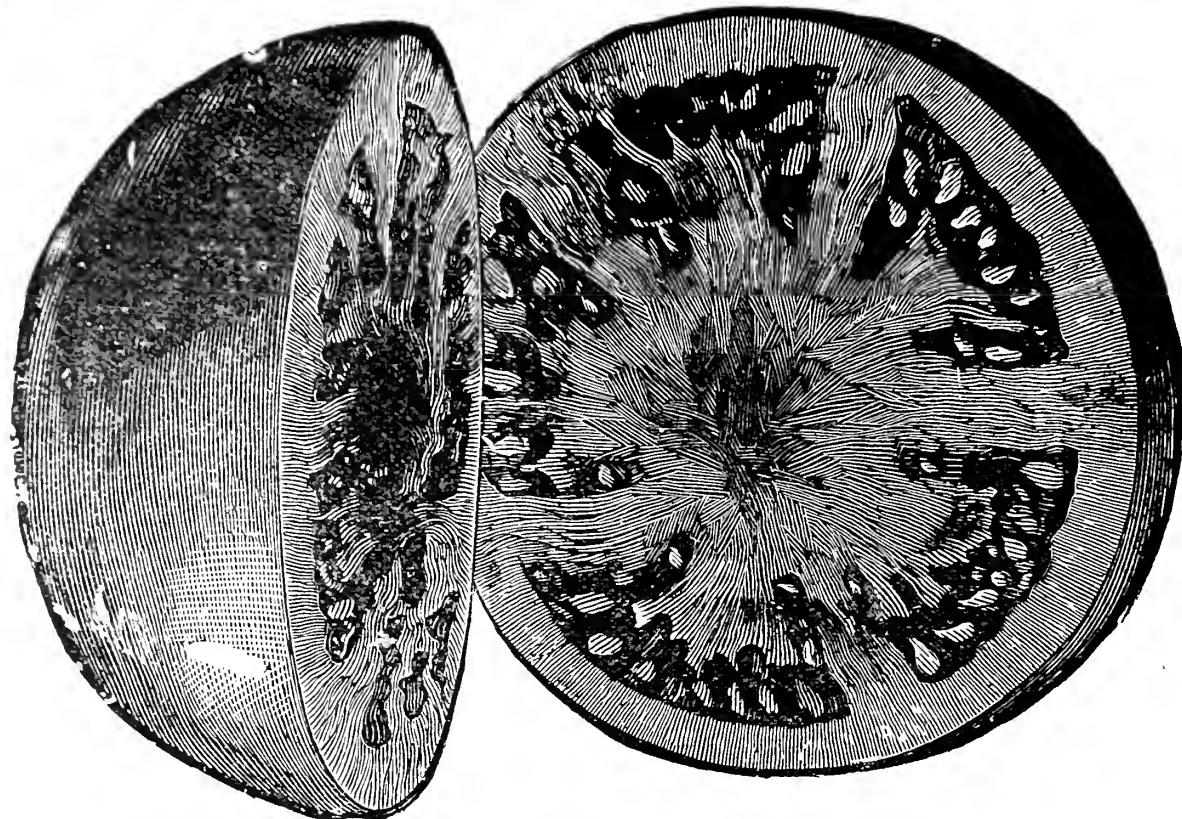
Curly Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c Large, tender leaves, fine.
Long Standing Round Thick Leaved	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c Dark green, very long standing before running to seed.
Prickly	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c Vigorous and hardy.
King of Denmark	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c Does not run to seed.
New Zealand	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c Entirely different from the tree Spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. This Spinach can be used in August or September or up till frost. By using only the leaves it will sprout out again.



Warty Hubbard

Squash

Delicious	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.60 This is a fall and winter variety of medium size. Although not very thick, the shell is rather hard and strong. Usually dark green but sometimes lighter in color and mottled. The flesh is thick, very fine grained and bright yellow in color. It is considered by many to be the best for markets where quality is appreciated as well as very desirable for the home garden. We have by continued and careful selection made a marked improvement in uniformity of type and we believe the seed we offer is equal to the best obtainable.
Early Golden Bush Scallop	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c Fine for summer use, not as early as the White.
Early White Scallop Bush	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c A good early shipping variety, best scallop.
Golden Summer Crookneck	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c One of the very best summer squashes.
Hubbard	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality.
Warty Hubbard	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock.
Red or Golden Hubbard	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality.
Pike's Peak or Sibley	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort.
Mammoth Chill	Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow.



Earliana

Tomato

Chalk's Early Jewell	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c
An extremely early variety of brightest scarlet color, deep fruited and solid. Very few seeds and of excellent flavor.	
Earliana	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c
It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks.	
Ponderosa	Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40
The largest variety in cultivation.	
Bonney Best	Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c
Very early, scarlet fruit. Vines vigorous; exceptionally good quality.	
Dwarf Champion	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c
Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright. Fruits early and resembles Acme in appearance.	
Dwarf Stone	Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c
The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and, as the growth is close-jointed, each plant produces a large number. The Tomatoes average 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth. Its dwarf, compact habit suggests its use to all amateurs.	
Beauty	Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c
(Livingston)—Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form.	
Stone	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c
(Livingston)—Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop.	
Acme	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c
Medium red, smooth and good; one of the best varieties.	
John Baer	Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c
An early, bright red Tomato of wonderful quality. But little later than Earliana, it far surpasses that variety in size and quality; it is, further, one of the heaviest-yielding sorts we know. The flesh is solid, possessing a fine flavor, free from acid.	
Trophy, Large	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c
Very solid, standard late sort, grown extensively for canning.	
Yellow Plum	Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00
Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles.	
Peach	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00
Resembles a peach, for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent.	
Yellow Peach	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00
Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contract with other sorts.	
Red Cherry	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00
Fruit about an inch in diameter in bunches; used for pickles.	
Red Pear-Shaped	Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00
Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid.	
Ground Cherry	Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25
(Husk Tomato)—Small and ornamental fruit used for preserves.	
Golden Queen	Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c
Large size, handsome, very smooth, good quality.	



Turnip

Early Milan White	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Very early, white top.	
Extra Early Milan Purple Top	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Very early, all; with purple top.	
White Egg	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Oval handsome and sweet.	
Early Dutch Strap Leaf	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Rather flat; a good white early sort.	
Cow Horn	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot.	
Purple Top Strap Leaf	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c
The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild.	
Purple Top White Globe	Pkt., 5c; oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c
A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better.	
Pomeranian White Globe	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Large, good for both table and stock.	
Yellow Globe	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Good, and sweet; keeps fairly well.	
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c
Very handsome; keeps fairly well.	
Yellow Aberdeen	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Hardy, productive and a good keeper.	

Rutabaga

OR SWEDISH TURNIP

Monarch	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
Distinct in form; a grand, good variety; very large yielder; grown mostly above the ground; flesh rich yellow.	
Improved American Purple Top	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Very hardy variety; flesh yellow, sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck.	

White Swede or Russian	Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper.	

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs

GENERAL CULTURE DIRECTIONS

Most of the varieties thrive best on a rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June.

Anise Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00
A well-known annual herb, whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective for griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row

Caraway Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c
Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August, the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row.

Coriander Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c
A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible.

Dill Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c
An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds.

Marjoram, Sweet Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50
A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winters of the north. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart.

Sage Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00
A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally to use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart.

Summer Savory Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c
A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Cultivate the same as Sweet Marjoram.

Thyme Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c
This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves.



Sweet Peas

Our Sweet Peas are unsurpassed for purity of strain, nothing better in the U. S. They have given wonderful satisfaction the past year. If you buy ours you buy the best.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think the Cream of the List of Sweet Peas:

Light Shades of Pink

DUCHESS OF YORK—Standard and wings large and of fine form. White overlaid with a lacing of exceedingly delicate pale pink.

ELIZA ECKFORD—Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

PRIMA DONNA—The stems bear three or four very large, perfect flowers, of exceeding beauty.

Darker Shades of Pink

APPLE BLOSSOM—Standard rose-pink, lighter at the edges; wings lighter than standard.

PEACH BLOSSOM—A very large flower, having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade.

ROYAL ROSE—One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose-pink.

Red or rose standards with lighter wings.

Shades of Red

BLANCH FERRY—Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

FIREFLY—Very bright, and intense crimson, scarlet of good size and form.

SALOPIAN—One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced.

Claret and Maroon

DUKE OF CLARENCE—A fine flower with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret.

MONARCH—Standard large, fine form, violet maroon, wings very large and expanded.

Light Yellow

PRIMROSE—Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back.

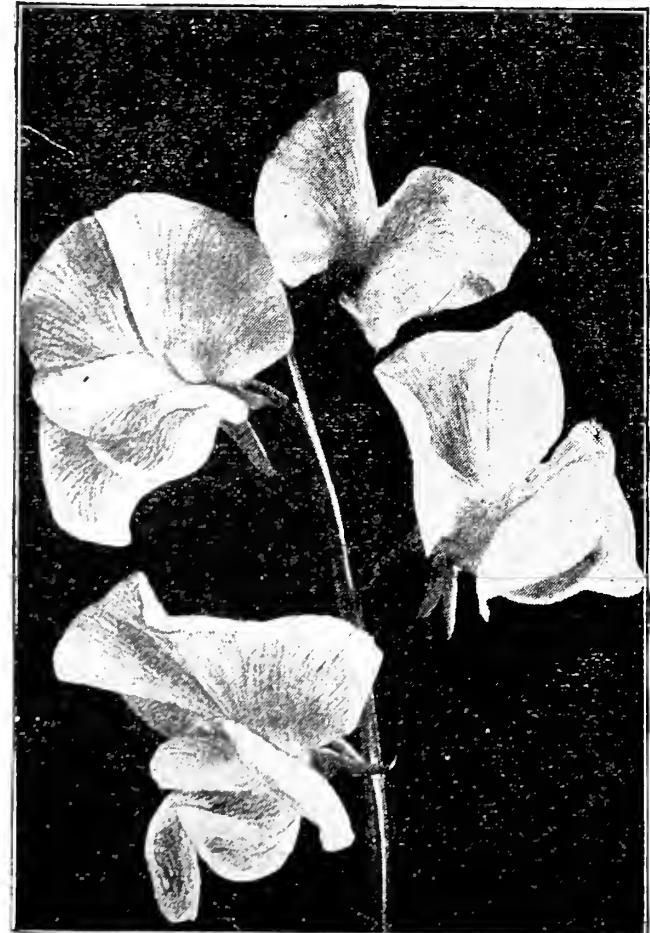
STELLA MORSE—The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink.

ORIENTAL—The large, finely formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade.

Striped or Variegated

AMERICA—White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine; the most brilliant of the red striped sorts.

AURORA—The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon, pink over white.



Lavender and Light Blue

COUNTESS OF RADNOR—Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—A large flower similar in color to the Countess of Radnor, but is nearly blue.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES—Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard.

White

BLANCHE BURPEE—A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort.

EMILY HENDERSON—A bold, well-formed, clear white flower. Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

CHOICE MIXED—One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization, and if good varieties are planted, the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks, but contains the finest known American kinds.

Prices on Sweet Peas

Fancy Mixed.....Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c
Made up by us from the above 40 varieties.

Finest Mixed.....Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c
As grown in the field.

Spencer Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c



Grass and Field Seed Department

Our Seeds are all tagged to comply with the pure seed law of your State.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into an extended description of this branch of our business. In brief we only wish to say that at all seasons of the year we are prepared to furnish as choice a line of GRASS SEEDS and FIELD SEEDS as any market in the West. With our superior milling facilities we are prepared to re-clean and grade all classes of seeds and put them on the market in the very best condition.

There are no seeds offered that are freer from foul seed than ours. Our prices will be found as low as any in the Northwest.

Anything in the above line you have to offer, send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you highest market price.

We carry Alfalfa, Alsike, Buckwheat, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Blue Grass, Bromus Inermis, Clover, Sweet Clover, Dwarf Essex Rape, Lawn Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Rye Grass, Sunflower.

WE WANT TO BUY anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you the highest market price.

Clovers and Grasses

THE CLOVER AND GRASS SEED we handle are clean and free of all foul and obnoxious weed seed. We invite every one interested to call and inspect our stocks before buying elsewhere.

ALFALFA—This grand Clover forage plant is now a success everywhere. Every farmer has either heard of or knows its worth and merit. The plant grows, thrives and does well on any of our rolling prairies or well-drained bottom lands. The vigorous roots searching for moisture sink deep into the ground, bringing to the surface the fertilizing materials stored in the earth for ages, leaving the land richer and better for succeeding crops than when it was first sown. Three crops are often cut in one season, and from ten to twelve tons of excellent hay is the annual reward. One bushel of 60 pounds will sow three acres. It should not be cropped or pastured the first year. Can be planted with a light nurse crop of barley, speltz or wheat. The stock we handle is the very best of hardy northern-grown seed. We offer at present some choice Western-grown seed.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—This is by far the most important of all the varieties for practical purposes. Sow in spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 15 pounds per acre; more is used on old soil than on new.

ALSIKE, OR SWEDISH CLOVER—The most hardy of all clovers. On rich, moist soil it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom and greatly increases the yield. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, when used alone.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA—Our seed is imported direct from the cold northern country of Asiatic Turkestan, on the Siberian plains of Russia. Recommended by the U. S. Government Department of Agriculture for years as the hardiest strain of this great forage plant.

GRIMM ALFALFA—A very hardy, acclimated strain developed in Minnesota. The roots are more or less of lateral tendency, and do not consist entirely of one straight tap root. For this reason it is desirable for land having a hard sub-soil, which is difficult for the roots to penetrate.

Sweet Clover

There are two preferred varieties, White and Yellow Flowering Biennial Varieties. The White Flowering Biennial leading all others because it grows taller, makes a more powerful root growth and produces more forage. It can be planted very early in the spring-time with or without a nurse crop. Its first year's growth is two to three feet. The first year's crop for hay should be cut in the latter part of the summer or early fall. The second year's crop for first cutting should be cut high for hay, not later than the first appearance of the blossom.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

Grundy County Sweet Clover is a white biennial sort that grows to a height of four to five feet and matures an abundance of seed that ripens two or three weeks earlier than the ordinary White Flowering variety. The outstanding advantage of this variety is that it does not grow as tall and rank as the ordinary White Flowering sort. For that reason it is not apt to smother out the grain crop; the soil building qualities fully equal to the larger varieties. The seed is smaller and therefore requires less quantity per acre.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS (Continued)

BROMUS INERMIS (Awnless Brome Grass)—A hardy perennial, standing extremes of heat, cold and drouth better than any other of our cultivated grasses. Is especially adapted to the Northwest. It grows with great rapidity and produces heavy hay crops and luxuriant pastures. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is exceedingly rich in flesh-forming ingredients. Sow about 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The universal pasture grass of America and the finest lawn grass in the world is our own Kentucky Blue Grass. It starts like magic with the first smile of spring, and is a velvet of green until winter comes again. It can be sown on the wild prairie and will catch, but the best results are to be had by getting the seed well covered. The seed we offer is Iowa grown and is fresh, clean and pure and of good germination.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (Meadow Fescue)—In just a few years this grass has come to the front like magic. This is due to the fact that it is a success everywhere on all kinds of land and never freezes out. It comes early in the spring, is green all summer and lasts until late autumn. It's a nutritious pasture and a valuable hay crop, too. It's a perennial. Two to three feet high, and heads out in June.

WHITE CLOVER—A small perennial variety, valuable for pasturage and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, and can be grown anywhere. Can be used to great advantage in pasturing mixtures. Sow in spring, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre, or when used with other grasses, half that amount.

RED TOP—This grass is especially suited to low, wet, spouty lands; is, in fact, the only grass which is a real success on such soil. It stands our northern winters, can be sown on wet land without cultivation, and will catch. Into the wet soil it spreads its network of roots, tames the land and in a few years makes a deep substantial sod.

SUDAN GRASS—What U. S. Department of Agriculture thinks about Sudan Grass. That it is a tall annual grass, growing when sown broadeast, to height of 4 to 6 feet. It stools abundantly, as many as 100 stalks coming from a single root. Yields two cuttings in one season. It is a marked success, especially in semi-arid sections of the West. Drilling Northern grown Certified Seed or broadcasting, 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

SORGHUM (Sugar Cane for Fodder)—The greatest of all forage and fodder plants. It will yield two crops of fodder and a good fall pasture in one season. Roots deep into the subsoil and stands the drouths that often destroy other crops. As a rough provender it is unsurpassed. Sow one to two bushels per acre



TIMOTHY (Phleum Pratense).

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This grass, though but an annual in this climate, produces such great results that in a very short time after the seed is sown it makes as fine a pasture as other grasses of long standing. It grows about two to three feet high. The leaves are very dark green with a rich tint to the blade. It makes a pasture quick as oats, wheat, barley or rye would, and being a grass is of far greater value. It makes a splendid winter pasture if left to cure on the ground.

ORCHARD GRASS—This grass does well everywhere, and for hay can be cut much earlier than timothy. Succeeds the best of all grasses in timbered lands or orchards. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

TIMOTHY—This well-known grass is the best of all grasses for hay. Succeeds very well on all kinds of soil, but is well adapted to moderately moist land.

Legume Inoculation
HUMOGERM

"Don't take a chance on failure. If you inoculate legumes with HUMOGERM (or Farmogerm) you are sure of success."

"The crop difference between an acre of regular Clover and an acre of HUMOGERMED (or Farmogermed) Clover will pay for the inoculation of five or ten acres."

"HUMOGERM (or Farmogerm) helps make a bigger crop and helps that crop to improve the soil. See page 32.



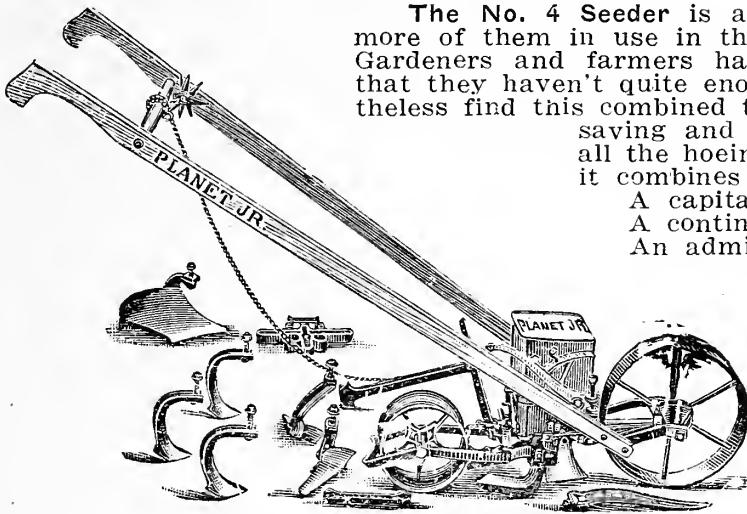
Planet Jr. No. 4

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Holds 2½ quarts. Steel driving wheel. Weight, complete, 50 lbs. Equipment: One pair of 6-inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one garden plow, all oil tempered. One leaf guard, one marker.

PRICES—Seeder only, \$15.00; complete, \$19.00.

No. 4D, as a seeder only, weight 40 lbs.



The No. 4 Seeder is a special favorite; there are doubtless more of them in use in the world than any other seeder made. Gardeners and farmers having only a family garden who fear that they haven't quite enough work for a drill to do will nevertheless find this combined tool will quickly pay for itself in labor saving and increased crops. With it one can do all the hoeing and general work in the garden, for it combines in one machine:

A capital hill-dropping seeder.

A continuous row seeder.

An admirable single wheel hoe.

A splendid single wheel cultivator.

An excellent furrower.

A rapid and efficient wheel garden plow.

Planet Jr. No. 25

Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

The new combined Garden Planter No. 25 is the latest improved and most complete tool of its kind. It is wholly without a rival in its line. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate in planting all kinds of seeds, either in hills or drilling. By detaching planting apparatus it makes a double wheel hoe, a cultivator or plow; 11¼-inch wheels. Holds 2½ quarts. Weight packed, 59 pounds. It combines in a most practical way the Planet Jr. No. 4 Drill and No. 12 Double and Single Wheel Hoe.

Equipment: One pair of six-inch hoes, two pairs of cultivator teeth, two plows, two leaf guards. Price \$22.50.

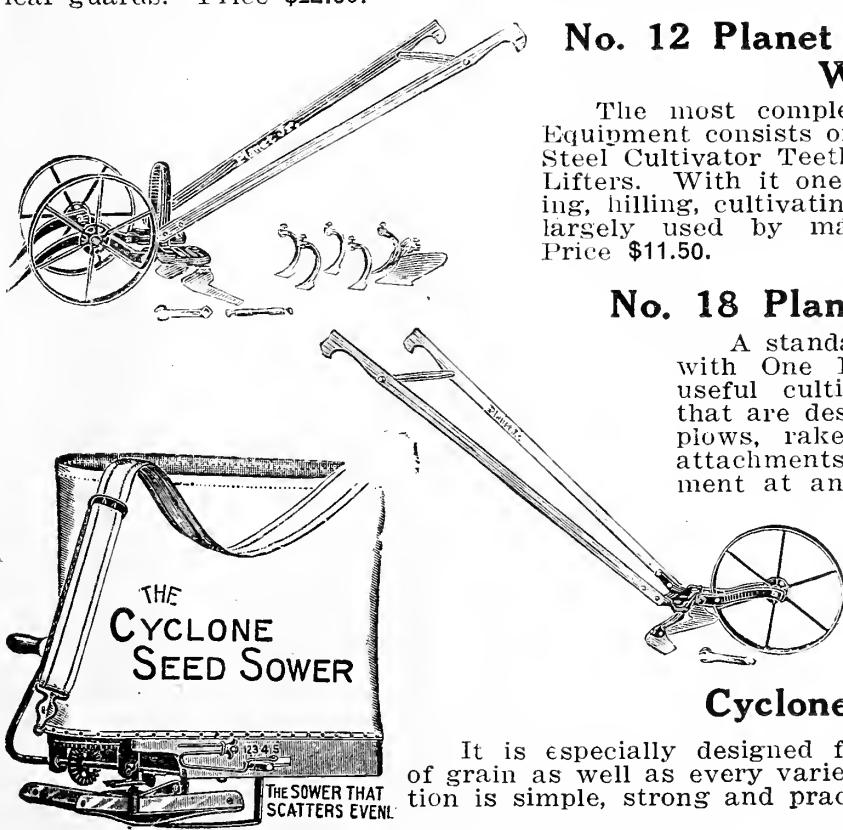
No. 12 Planet Jr. Single and Double Wheel Hoe

The most complete Wheel Hoe on the market. Equipment consists of: One Pair of 6-in. Hoes; Four Steel Cultivator Teeth; One Pair of Plows; Two Leaf Lifters. With it one can do all the necessary plowing, hillng, cultivating, etc., in the garden. It is also largely used by market gardeners, seedmen, etc. Price \$11.50.

No. 18 Planet Jr. Single Wheel

A standard Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, with One Pair of 6-in. Hoes—the most useful cultivating attachments — and all that are desired by many. Cultivator teeth, plows, rakes, disc hoes, and many other attachments can be added to this equipment at any time. See these attachments on Page 30 of the Planet Jr. 72-Page Catalogue. There is a copy waiting for you. Price \$6.00.

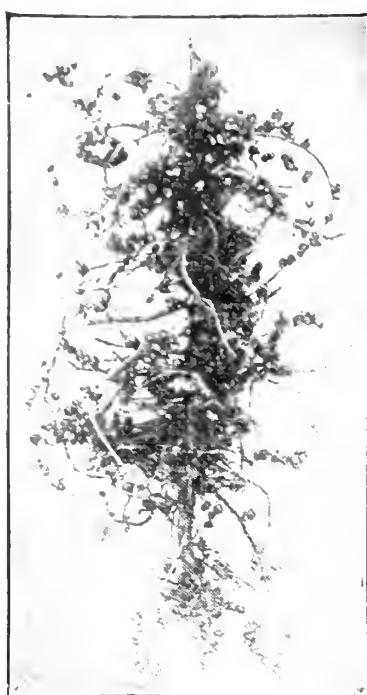
Cyclone Seeder



It is especially designed for distributing evenly all kinds of grain as well as every variety of grass seed. The construction is simple, strong and practical. Price \$2.25.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

SEED INOCULATION



Larger Crops—Better Soil—Less Fertilizer Expense

Seeds of all legumes—Clovers, Alfalfa, Beans, Peas, Vetches, Peanuts, etc., will yield far better results if inoculated with either of these cultures of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. In addition, there will be deposited on the roots, in nodules, a store of nitrogen for the use of succeeding crops.

In the majority of cases, failure to obtain a stand is due to lack of proper bacteria in the soil. Using FARMOGERM or HUMOGERM, and being sure of the presence of the necessary bacteria, is crop insurance, and no one can afford not to inoculate.

If you prefer the jelly medium, use FARMOGERM; if you want a really dependable soil medium, use HUMOGERM. Use of either will reduce your fertilizer bills by supplying the expensive nitrogen from the air for nothing, give you larger crops, and improve your soil, by producing nodules such as shown in the illustration.



DEPENDABLE — ECONOMICAL — AND EASY TO USE
JELLY MEDIUM — ACRE BASIS — Patented Stopper.



A pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria selected for maximum vitality. The exclusive, patented, ventilating stopper admits air but keeps out impurities, and FARMOGERM stays good for years—always fresh—always strong and virile.

HOW TO ORDER: Be sure to state what legume group you wish to inoculate and number of acres you expect to sow, as a different culture is required for each one.

HOW TO USE: Simply pour on seed, plant in usual way. Complete instructions with each package.

One Acre Size—\$1.00. This size will inoculate the following quantities of specified varieties: Clovers, 25 lbs.; alfalfa, 25 lbs.; soy beans, peanuts, velvet beans, 80 lbs.

Other sizes in proportion.

3 Acre Size	\$2.50	12 Acre Size	\$9.00
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Soil Medium—Bushel Basis

In HUMOGERM, the same bacteria of maximum vitality and nitrogen-fixing ability are carried in a specially prepared, finely ground, sterilized, porous humus medium—in cans, with ventilated friction top. Easy to open, no cutting necessary.

HOW TO ORDER: Specify crop and number of bushels you wish to inoculate. One bushel size contains sufficient bacteria to thoroughly inoculate one bushel of designated variety of legume seed.

2½ bushel size	\$2.25	½ bushel size	\$.60
1 bushel size	1.00	¼ bushel size35

We believe thoroughly in the value of inoculation and strongly recommend FARMOGERM and HUMOGERM.



BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk-Equal



"Good to the last drop"

Sold in 100, 50 and 25 pound bags

Just the thing to raise your calves right from birth.

Then sell your milk and get the benefit of the high creamery prices.

No more scouring calves.

It is absolutely the only milk-substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion. Will push calves forward better and quicker than any other food.

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Complete Milk-Substitute

From Sow to Pasture

Wean your little pigs easily, safely and cheaply on

Blatchford's Pig Meal

From Pig-hood to Pork-age it gives big bone and solid flesh. Prevents loss of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period, and always

makes the runts catch up.



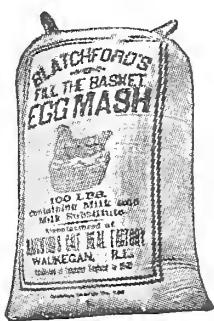
Sold in 100, 50 and 25 lb. bags

Blatchford's "Fill the Basket" Egg Mash

fed to your pullets when three months old, will make early layers and keep them in perfect health. Does not force or fatten. Feed it to all your hens.



**Make your
egg profits
sure**



Sold in 100 and 25 lb. bags

BLATCHFORD'S MILK MASH

Saves Your Baby Chicks and Ducklings

Contains just the right combination of milk, milk-substitutes, meat and grains necessary for the best results.

Prevents bowel trouble, leg weakness and white diarrhea. It should be every chick's first feed! It carries them safely through the dangerous first three months. Raises 95% of every hatch!

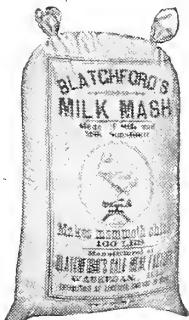
Five pounds per chick will do it.



2 1/4 pounds
at 8 weeks!

Grows—Matures—Fattens

Sold in 100 and 25 pound bags and in 4 pound trial cartons



NOTE: Larger and quicker profits to the farmers, stock-raisers and poultrymen are the real reasons for the success of the Blatchford Milk-Substitutes. Satisfied customers have been the cause of the steady annual increase in the Blatchford business for over thirty-five years in the United States.

We sell and recommend all of the Blatchford products, including special milk-substitutes for colts and for lambs. Write for prices.

Reliable SEEDS



The Trade Mark of
PURITY, VITALITY AND
PERFECTION

SIOUX CITY SEED CO.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA